

DETAILED ACTION

Applicants amendments to the claims filed 04/23/2010 have been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1,3-4,11-12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Paradies (US 4,870,174), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 01/21/2009.
2. Claims 1,3-4,11-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Short et al. (US 5,578,119), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 01/21/2009.
3. Claims 1,3-4,6-7 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Eini et al. (US 2004/0253275 A1), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 01/21/2009. Regarding claim 7, salicylic acid, which as noted in the previous office action is taught by the reference, is an anticoagulant.

4. Claims 1,3-4,6-7,13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chen et al. (US 2003/0157178 A1), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 01/21/2009. Regarding claim 7, salicylic acid, which as noted in the previous office action is taught by the reference, is an anticoagulant.
5. Claims 1,3-5,11,13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Luissi et al. (US 4,587,284), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 09/12/2007 and 05/14/2008.
6. Claims 1,3-4,6,13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Marchant et al. (US 6,297,337 B1), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 09/12/2007 and 05/14/2008.
7. Claims 1,3-5,11-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wokalek et al. (US 4,905,700), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 09/12/2007 and 05/14/2008.
8. Claims 1,3,6-7,11-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Young et al. (US 2003/0180347 A1), for the reasons set forth in the previous office actions filed 09/12/2007 and 05/14/2008. Regarding claim 7, salicylic acid, which as noted in the previous office action is taught by the reference, is an anticoagulant.
9. Claims 1,3-5 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by PFIRRMANN et al. (WO 94/03174), for the reasons set forth in the previous office action filed 09/12/2007 and 05/14/2008.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/23/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants assert that none of the cited references relates to a thixotropic gel having the five specific attributes called for in claim 1 and detailed in the arguments filed, thus applicants surmise that none of the references teaches a composition similar to applicants claimed invention.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above assertion. The intended use type of limitations within steps (i)-(ii) of claim 1 are considered met by the prior art because the compositions are within applicants claimed scope thus they will inherently be able to perform the same intended use even if this feature is not disclosed within the references. A chemical composition and its properties are inseparable. Therefore, if the prior art teaches the identical chemical structure or composition as that which is claimed, the properties applicant discloses and/or claims are necessarily present. See *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicants have not amended their claims in such a way as to preclude the prior art references since applicants composition does not limit the ingredients or the amounts of those ingredients so that the prior art does not anticipate their claims. The subject matter of a properly construed claim is defined by the terms that limit its scope. It is this subject matter that must be examined. As a general matter, the grammar and intended meaning of terms used in a claim will dictate whether the language limits the

claim scope. Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation.

As recited previously since the references above all teach a composition within applicants claimed scope it is inherent that the same composition will have the same properties. It appears as though applicants may be attempting to claim a new or undiscovered property of an old composition. Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. Thus the claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Conclusion

No claims are allowed at this time.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James W. Rogers, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7838. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Hartley can be reached on (571) 271-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/James W Rogers/

Examiner, Art Unit 1618